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MONDAY, MAY 29, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

ACTION.

Be not content to swear off ways
You know can only hurt you.
'Twill much increase your length of days
If you'll SWEAR ON some virtue.

To be a man of might unused
Brings little satisfaction,
For strength grows flabby if unused
With just a touch of action.
(Copyright, 1916.)

One attractive feature about the alleged odds quoted against the Republican Presidential candidates is that you can bet on all of them and come out winner.

Italy will put her clocks forward an hour on June 2. Soon all Europe will have adopted the new time system, and then we shall have to follow suit or get all mixed up in our calculations of time differences.

A great deal of space in the news columns is devoted just now to stories about peace from both sides of the Atlantic, but careful study of them fails to disclose any reason why they should not all have been written in Lincoln, Neb., or Detroit, Mich.

So far as can be ascertained there is no truth in the report that the Secretary of the Treasury, upon recommendation of the Comptroller of the Currency, will ask Congress for a special appropriation to defray the expenses of the Riggs Bank trial.

Indignant denial is made by a number of ministers of the report that the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church will be held next year in a licensed hotel in Dallas, Tex. Persons who have stopped at Dallas hotels will fully appreciate their indignation.

Boston stenographers and bookkeepers are demanding that employers stop kissing and caressing them, stop swearing and pay them at least \$10 a week. The situation would be better understood if it was stated whether the wage standard mentioned is a decrease or an advance.

It is to be hoped that the police patrol wagon which, on its way to get two men accused of "degradation of private property," ran along the sidewalk and damaged the front porches of two dwelling houses, was not violating the speed limit, as applied to hospital ambulances.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has refused to recognize as legitimate expenses incurred by army officers detailed to duty abroad the cost of hair cutting and shoe polishing. The excuse for charging such items to Uncle Sam is not apparent, even under the most liberal interpretation of what constitute traveling expenses.

Oklahoma farmers are already in the market for harvest hands, offering them from \$2 to \$4.50 a day, with board. A part of what they will produce will go to feed the bread lines next winter, and it seems a pity that the men who will make up these bread lines can't be sent to the fields this summer to harvest their own supply.

Gen. Pershing announces that his troops in Mexico are well supplied with both necessities and luxuries and that further contributions of candies from the women of the United States would overburden the army transports. It may be assumed that Pershing is not enthusiastic over attempts to make a pink tea affair of his expedition. Some of the fair donors of delicacies would perhaps not be pleased to learn that their sweets have been tickling the palates of our friends, the Mexicans.

The increase in the District appropriation bill of \$20,000 in the amount available for the wages of the city's street sweepers will make possible an addition of 25 cents a day to the pittance these men are now receiving—averaging less than \$9 a week the year round. This concession by the House is the result of nearly three years of effort by a few citizens, notably W. McK. Clayton, to ameliorate a condition that is a disgrace to the Capital. They met with unreasonable opposition in unexpected quarters, but the fact that they have succeeded gives promise of better things for all of the laborers in the employ of the District government.

Now that one important case which has made heavy demands upon the time of the District attorney's office has been disposed of it may be expected that the case of two policemen, accused of unlawfully entering a private dwelling at night, about two months ago, will be called for trial. The two policemen, it will be recalled, were suspended from duty shortly after warrants for their arrest were issued, but later were restored to active service by the District Commissioners. An important question involving conflict between the duties of policemen and the rights of citizens depends upon the outcome of the case, and its early determination certainly is advisable.

Talking of Peace.

Nothing in President Wilson's address at the banquet of the League to Enforce Peace may with reason be construed as bearing upon the termination of the European war or indicating that any step in that direction is contemplated by the government of the United States. The great prominence given to the President's remarks and the abundance of opinion expressed concerning them appear to be the result of a preconceived determination to discover in them something that would indicate the way to an early peace. Since the President gave utterance to no words of promise, there is an apparent reluctance to admit disappointment, so his sentences are being pored over in a vain search for a hope that does not exist.

Considering that from neither side of the great conflict has come any intimation of desire or expectation that this government shall exert its influence toward a suspension of hostilities the President said all that could reasonably be expected. He spoke of war and peace in general and discussed measures for the preservation of peace and the rights of nations, without advancing any new theories. It is true that he referred to what the people of the United States would desire "if it should ever be our privilege to suggest or initiate a movement for peace among the nations how at war," but he took care to qualify his expressions with the announcement that he was not there to discuss a program but only to "avow a creed and give expression to the confidence I feel that the world is even now upon the eve of a great consummation, when some common force will be brought into existence which shall safeguard right as the first and most fundamental interest of all peoples and all governments, when coercion shall be summoned not to the service of political ambition or selfish hostility, but to the service of a common order, a common justice and a common peace."

Nearly every one must be quite as thoroughly convinced as the President that the world is upon the eve of such a "great consummation" as it would seem most inevitably result from the present war. But the President gave no clue as to how far distant is the day, nor is it in the least likely that he could have done so if he would. His address must be put down as without the least significant bearing upon the progress of the war, or how long it has yet to continue.

In this country we are passing through another period of peace discussion, when the disposition on all sides is to seize upon irrelevant incidents or unweighed expressions and magnify them into evidence of the approach of the end. Yet a calm survey of the situation shows that while Germany would welcome peace, no suggestion has come from her of terms possible of acceptance by the allies. Certainly no neutral nation could convey Germany's conditions to London, Paris or Petrograd without giving offense. The allies, on their side, have given no indication of a willingness to listen to any proposal whatever from Germany. It may be possible, as many believe, that the war is deadlocked, but the allies give no sign that they realize it and are making their plans for fighting a year from now. Until Great Britain and France realize their inability to bring Germany to her knees it is difficult to see how the least progress can be made in the direction of peace; and even then the beginning will be difficult and the process long and beset with difficulties. At the moment it may with reason be contended that the prospect of ending the war by triumph of arms is less remote than the prospect of bringing it to a close by mediation. Germany has risked fabulously at Verdun and utter failure there alone may explode the theory that the war is deadlocked. At any rate we are talking of peace now when there is no peace and no peace in immediate prospect. Mostly it is because we wish for peace; but so do those peoples whose life blood is flowing in torrents.

Warned of Another Plot.

A printed "warning" that "Great Britain is preparing to sink an American ship or to destroy American lives to provoke war between the United States and Germany" has been sent to all members of the House and Senate by order of the board of trustees of the "American Truth Society, 210 Fifth Avenue, New York." The warning sets forth that it is "the solemn duty of every Congressman and Senator to take due notice of what is apparently coming. Great Britain has captured German submarines and no doubt Great Britain can imitate German torpedoes."

The warning is significant because, it says in print that the president of the "American Truth Society" is no less distinguished a German than Jeremiah A. O'Leary, while the list of trustees includes such names as Bernard H. Ridder, Michael H. O'Rourke, Franz Koempel, P. J. Reilly, Rev. G. C. Berkemeier, Michael J. Horan, Ferdinand Hansen, James F. Quinn, Rev. William Schoenfeld, Leon C. Kelly, C. F. W. Graef, A. L. Meehan, John C. Heglein and others equally famous. Coming from such a well informed source as the above combination suggests the warning will scarcely be ignored by Congress. It brings to mind the public warning that preceded the destruction of the Lusitania. The possibility that the allied patriots composing the "board of trustees of the American Truth Society, 210 Fifth Avenue, New York," have received advance information of another such savage plot with an American ship as the victim this time, and are now engaged in an attempt to establish in advance an "alibi" for Germany, is at least worthy of consideration. If Germany, in her desperation, has decided on any such program as this latest "warning" from her loyal sons in this country indicates, there may be some advantage in the advance information.

Democratic Hopes.

Vermont, one of the two States carried by President Taft in 1912, will give Justice Hughes its eight votes in the Republican convention. It apparently has no time for the Colonel. But he will pick up a lot of delegates in States that are rockbound in their Democracy. This is one of the weaknesses of a purely sectional party like the Republican. The Southern delegates nominated Taft in 1912, and possibly may have an important part in deciding the nomination at Chicago, but they cannot help toward victory. It is different work with the Democracy. No State is beyond their possible grasp. Even Vermont and Utah may be carried by them this year if the G. O. P. factional differences are kept alive.—Philadelphia Record.

Rich Men in the Senate.

One of the very rich men in the Senate today is the new Democratic Senator from California, James D. Phelan. He comes from one of those families which put all their earnings in San Francisco real estate during the flush times of the Pacific Coast metropolis half a century ago. At one time San Francisco real estate was extremely cheap, and there was a group of able men who thought it better to invest their money in corner lots and sandy wastes than into mining schemes. Some of those who went into mining built fabulous fortunes which lasted; many others won and lost fortunes as men gain and lose chips in a poker game, finishing either flat broke or with only modest sums.

The real estate group, however, all got rich. Land increased in value year by year, and nearly every man who bought and held it left rich children and grandchildren as testimonials to his thrift. The Phelans belonged to this type.

Senator Phelan is a lawyer by profession and has done nothing to dissipate the fortune his father left him. To the contrary, he has added to it by wise investments of his own. Incidentally Senator Phelan is a bachelor, 55 years old, and has been the object of the schemes of many a matron with marriageable daughters since he entered the Senate.

There are a number of other Westerners in the Senate who are in the millionaire class. Among them is J. H. Brady, of Idaho, whose ranches and mining interests have brought him to a state where he will never have to worry about paying the rent. Just how much Brady is worth nobody seems to know. He started poor in Pennsylvania, his native State, and has been an Idahoan since 1895. But Brady would not be classed as a multi-millionaire.

The two New Mexico Senators, Thomas B. Catron and Albert B. Fall, also are rated as millionaires, their interests being in cattle and mines. Fall owns mines in Mexico and has been the leading pleader for intervention.

Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, is another enormously wealthy Westerner. Newlands went West from Mississippi in early childhood and soon developed into a skillful real estate operator. He married a wealthy California woman and has steadily increased their joint fortunes. Newlands has always been active in dealing in Washington real estate, and his holdings in the National Capital alone are sufficient to make any large family comfortable for life.

Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, is another man whose individual efforts have built up for him a large fortune. Warren was born in Massachusetts in 1844, and went into the civil war with a Massachusetts regiment. After the war he moved West, having spent a couple of years farming in his native State, and in 1868 he took up his residence in Wyoming, then part of the Territory of Dakota. Live stock and real estate occupied his attention from the first, and occupy it today, sheep being his particular pastime. Just how many sheep Warren owns not even he himself knows, although he did advertise recently that he had one numbering 60,000. Several years ago a Senator spoke of Warren as "the greatest shepherd since Abraham," and there is reason to believe the description was accurate.

While the Westerners made most of their money out of the ground through its yield of precious metals or of sustenance for live stock, the rich Easterners made most of theirs by manufacturing. Most of the big fortunes of the Eastern Senators came from industries. For instance, the Senator from Delaware, Alfred du Pont de Nemours, who is not in the Senate, but whose autobiography is the longest in the Congressional Directory, and whose "home town" has the longest name, to wit, Eleutherian Mills. Classic scholars tell us that "Eleutherian" is of Greek origin; that a Greek god, Zeus Eleutherios, once won a big battle and set a lot of people free, whereupon the Greeks established a holiday in his name called the Eleutherian Day, and celebrating it once in four years with athletic games just like the Olympic of today. Eleutherian means "setting free."

Rich as the du Ponts were before the war, there is no telling how much richer they have grown through it. Henry Algernon does not know, and from last accounts is not worrying. It is not improbable that Senator du Pont is the richest man in the Senate.

The two Rhode Island Senators, Henry F. Lippitt and Barlow Colburn, are both rich. Lippitt is a cotton manufacturer and banker, and is rated in the millionaire class. Colburn has an interest in the arms manufacturing company which bears the family name, and the Colts, like the du Ponts, have not suffered serious financial reverses since the war began.

Pennsylvania has a real rich man in the Senate in the person of George T. Oliver, who has made a fortune in steel and who also owns newspapers which are on a firm financial basis. For many years Oliver has been active in steel circles, and it is understood that the steel industry is in a rather healthy condition at present. Senator Carol S. Page, of Vermont, is the possessor of one of those tidy New England fortunes that have been built up dollar on dollar. The Page nest egg was formed by tanning hides, and by tanning hides it has grown. Many years ago Page became known as "Calfskin Page." Now, in addition to his tanneries he has interests in banks and trust companies and is president of several of them. He is in the "elderly" class.

Senator John Wingate Weeks, of Massachusetts, is one of the richest of the New England Senators. He started with nothing but an education gained at the United States Naval Academy, and at 55 he is looked upon as a likely candidate for the Presidency. The number of officers in the navy was reduced soon after Weeks graduated at Annapolis, and he was legislated out of a job. He immediately took a job with an engineering corps in Florida and spent a year or so surveying swamps which were destined to be sold as choice lots. Tiring of that, he formed a partnership with another young man and started a brokerage office in Boston. The firm thrived and is now one of the biggest brokerage and banking institutions in New England. Weeks married a wealthy woman. He retired from business when he entered the Senate two years ago.

James W. Wadsworth, of New York, comes of a rich family, but he is not looked upon as one of the really rich Washington correspondents of the New York World.

Tagging for Lawbreakers.

"Tagging" motorists who do not offend flagrantly or seriously against traffic regulations has been substituted in a near-by New Jersey community for the usual practice of making an immediate arrest of the offender and haling him before a local Dogberry. The tag is in effect a gun-backed summons, inviting the person whose car has been adorned thereby to appear in court to answer a charge there to be made. Failure to appear would, of course, result in issue of a warrant of arrest; but the warning of the tag is rarely left unheeded. The summons might be adopted as a means of bringing defendants into court to answer in all penal actions except those involving grave moral turpitude or gross criminality. Civil actions used to be begun by capias, which was a writ directing the arrest of the defendant and the holding of him to bail. We have bettered that, but why not advance further?—Philadelphia Record.

Optimists in Europe.

European hotel proprietors optimistically figure that the entire cost of the war will be promptly as soon as the regular annual American tourist season opens.—Boston Transcript.

Enriching the Language.

One Texas statesman has been described by the Daughters of the Confederacy of that State as "a sesquipedalian misnomer and puerile demagogue." This utterly surpasses Byzantine logorhete.—Providence Journal.

OUR COUNTRY—OUR PRESIDENT
A History of the American People
WOODROW WILSON
A BUSINESS PRESIDENT.

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Mr. Cleveland's task as President was both delicate and difficult. He did not come into power supported by the warm enthusiasm of a people, as General Jackson had come, no one doubted that he was the people's, not a party's, President.

His popular majority over Mr. Blaine was but 23,000. Three hundred and twenty-five thousand votes had been cast for the candidates of the Republican and Prohibition parties, to which many men had turned for the nonce because they could not bring themselves to vote for Mr. Blaine and would not vote for a candidate of the Democrats, and in their aversion to do so they had voted away. Out of a total popular vote of more than ten millions, therefore, Mr. Cleveland had lacked an absolute majority by more than three hundred thousand.

The congressional elections had given the Democrats a strong working majority again in the House, but the Senate was still Republican. And yet the new President's party wished and expected him to reconstruct the administration of the government in its entirety, as if it were already in its ascendancy, and the Mugwumps bade him disregard party, put partisan considerations aside in his appointments to office, and make the government at Washington, as he had made the government at Albany, a sound instrument of public business.

It was inevitable that he should disappoint both his party and the leaders of the Independents. Fortunately he knew their minds and was not rendered timid by the difficulties of his task. He accounted himself, not an Independent, but a Democrat.

His allegiance to his party was of the staunch and loyal sort. He thought, believed in its principle, and he was bound to serve it in every legitimate way compatible with the public service. He was a sincere believer in the reform of the civil service which the Mugwumps made so prominent a part of their creed and programme, but he thought it no breach of the principles of that reform to refuse reappointment to Republican officials whose statutory term of four years had expired and to put Democrats in their places, to ask for the resignation of Republican officials whose offices brought them into relations of confidence with the administration, or to dismiss those out of the rank and file who showed themselves disposed to use their offices for partisan purposes.

He thought it right and wholesome and an act of sound policy to change a civil service which was exclusively Republican in every rank, and which had been exclusively Republican throughout a whole generation, to a service in which Democrats had been virtually proscribed, into a service mixed of men of both parties, and a clear matter of traditional right to put Democrats in every chief post of trust.

The thorough-going politicians of the Democratic Party were disappointed at the pitch of dismay to find that Mr. Cleveland meant to make no clean sweep of the offices and set his face like flint against the doctrine that appointments to

The Herald's Army and Navy Department
Latest and Most Complete News Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

By E. B. JOHNS.

The examinations of officers to be promoted on July 1, under the army promotion bill, will be conducted under war conditions. It will be absolutely impossible to follow all of the army regulations governing examinations, and as a consequence most of the examinations will be informal in character.

To begin with there is no provision for transportation by which officers could be sent to large posts for examination. As the result it will be necessary to create boards at all of the posts if the necessary personnel can be secured. It is possible that in some instances it will be necessary to waive the regulations as to requirements for examining boards. Most of the officers on the Mexican border and in Mexico must be examined in the field. Very few of them have the necessary books for examinations, and the President of the examining boards will be required to improvise questions.

One of the novel developments of the situation will be the examination of cadets at West Point for promotion from second to first lieutenant. It will not be known until the Judge Advocate General has passed on the number of questions just how many cadets will be examined at West Point, but preliminary computations indicate that some of them will be due for promotion as soon as the five increments.

The operations of the detached list, the distribution of the additional officers and the details for the staff and to the staff departments are creating a great deal of discussion in the War Department as to just what will be the promotions when the first increase goes into effect on July 1. Very few officers have ventured to make a computation as to what promotions will be the result of the five increments. Adjutant General is working on a memorandum which will be submitted to the Secretary of War in a few days.

Not taking into consideration the transfers which are authorized under the army bill the substance of the latest computation will be the promotions: In the infantry twenty-two lieutenant colonels, forty majors, ninety-eight captains, 338 first lieutenants, and 267 second lieutenants will be promoted. In the cavalry twenty-five lieutenant colonels, thirty-five majors, sixty-one captains, 184 first lieutenants, 301 second lieutenants. In the field artillery seven lieutenant colonels, thirteen majors, twenty-four captains, eighty-four first lieutenants, 158 second lieutenants and in the Coast Artillery seven lieutenant colonels, sixteen majors, forty captains, 160 first lieutenants and 260 second lieutenants.

This approximate list of promotions may be changed by a number of developments. For instance there are six lieutenant colonels in the Adjutant General's Department who are due for promotion. Under the law these officers can be kept on duty as extra colonels in the Adjutant General's Department until the time of their detail expires. If they should be kept in the Adjutant General's Department

NEW YORK DAY BY DAY
By O. O. McINTYRE

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.
New York, May 23.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was chatting in Peacock alley the other afternoon with a friend. It was tea-dance time, and the young bloods in their latest sartorial creations were trooping in for the afternoon revel.

Sir Cecil's companion remarked that in his opinion the young man who could get away from business at 4 o'clock to jazz, Scotch and soda, and tango was not of very great value to his employer. He also added that they would be of little use in America in case of war.

Said Sir Cecil: "You are perhaps wrong. The young fellows of Mayfair and Belgrave—our 'nuts'—the pale silk socks and satin shining hair—have turned out to be excellent officers."

"Under fire in the frozen trenches they have climbed up from second lieutenants to higher and higher ranks," he said. "Then he smiled. 'In fact,' he said, 'the Germans shelling our nuts have given us a lot of colonels.'"

Julius Tannen was talking to a vaudeville actress on Broadway the other day when an Englishman came along with his eye decorated with a monocle.

"I believe I will get a monocle," mused Tannen.

"Don't do it," said the actress. "They are dangerous."

"Why dangerous?"

"Oh, you've excited some time and ride the thing off a bridge or into a tree," she replied.

This letter was received by a New York mustache puller from a small town in North Carolina:

"Dear Sir: Please find inclosed check for \$2, for which send the worth in quiet music, one-half sacred and the rest in novelty songs. We sing for funerals and revivals."

George W. Tryon, the advertising expert, has taken out a life membership card in the "Never Again Club." So far as he is concerned, he will never again have anything to do with a pet leopard. Neither will he assist a lady who has a pet leopard as a traveling companion.

Through a client, he was asked to aid in securing suitable quarters for a leopard named Mow. Most of the butchers told him they were not dealing in calves' heads this summer—just as if it was an off season for this jungle delicacy. He scoured the town but couldn't find a single one.

In the meantime the leopard was devouring rugs, carpets, bric-a-brac, and other little knick-knacks, and the lady was growing impatient. Likewise, the leopard. Also it was found necessary to find a place where a leopard could be secured in town and at length an old barn was found in the wilds of Long Island. The owner said he didn't have much to live for anyway and to bring the leopard right on out.

That night the barn caught fire and burned down. There is more to the story, but there is enough now in this war-ridden world, so it is just as well to leave off right here.

Rennold Wolf, the critic, is to star in the Friar's Frolic. Playwrights whose efforts he has criticized in the past are planning to attend in a body. Their chieftain, Mr. Wolf makes his first appearance on the stage will no doubt be loud enough to hear at least in the adjoining row of seats.

Saws Way Out of Jail.

Vancouver, Wash., May 23.—George Lee Thorne, alias W. A. Hilton, spent months of tedious hours sawing with a maniacule on an inch bolt in his prison door. Perspiration won and he severed the bolt last night and fled, leaving the maniacule file behind. Thorne had been in jail since the first of the year. The charge was forgery and he was to have been tried next Friday. Steps had been taken, however, to invade the habitual criminal statute against him.

ALMOST CRAZY WITH PIMPLES
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